New York Office: 52 Tribune Building.

London Office: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square

No. 14,431.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Sailors at Manila.

But It Was Too Late.

MANILA, May 31, 6:20 p.m.-Details regarding the capture by Filipinos of two Relief yesterday have just been obtained. city. Third Officer Fred Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford rigged a sall on one of the ship's beats and went sailing along the shore, on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became becalmed near the shore, and some rebels in native canoes put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat.

The United States turret ship Monadnock quickly sent a boat with a landing party ashere, under cover of her guns, and shelled the shore briskly. The natives, however, rushed the priseners into the woods before the Moradnock's boat reached land. Persons on board several other ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Messrs. Heppy and Blandford.

Rebels Shoot Peaceable Natives.

Friendly natives arriving here from the ountry around San Isidro and San Miguel report that a reign of terror has prevailed since the American troops were withdraws from those parts of the islands. The insurgents who are returning there deal vengeance upon those of their countrymer who have shown any friendship toward the Americans during the latter's occupation of the territory. The friendlies declare that unoffending people are being murdered daily, and that their houses are being burned and their property confiscated. Plenty of sympathizers with the insurrection remained during the Americans' stay and they have been reporting these instances of friendliness toward our troops. The refugees add that the inhabitant

were badly oppressed by the native soluters before the American occupation, but that heir condition is worse now. Doubtles. there is much truth in these reports, the stories from Filipino sources are al-

CAPT. WILDE TO COMMAND.

Capt. Barker Expected to Start for Home Shortly.

Unofficial advices from Manila are to the effect that Capt. Barker will shortly start for home on the cruiser Boston, and that Capt. George Wilde, commanding the battle ship Oregon, will succeed to the command of the naval forces on that station as the senior officer present pending the arwas selected for that duty on the first inti mation of the purpose of Admiral Dewey to return to the United States. Admiral Watson left San Francisco on the 16th instant and is expected to arrive at Manila and take command of the Asiatic station by the 15th proximo. Nothing has been heard from Admiral Dewey since his telegram announcing his intention to stop at various places on the voyage home so as to arrive at New York about the 1st of October. It is expected, however, that his dagship Olympia having been cleaned and over hauled at Hong Kong, will leave that port in a few days, and that Admiral Dewey's first stopping place on the long voyage shead of him will be Singapore, that he will ough only to take on coal and provisiother continental ports in the Mediterra nesan, particularly Malta and Gibraltar.

Press dispatch says that Admiral Dewe has decided to stop at Piracus for the pur pose of visiting Prince George of Greece

NEWS OF LIEUT, GILMORE,

Reported to Be in Good Health and Allowed a Horse. Good news was received at the Navy De-

partment this morning from Capt. Barker, temporarily in command of the Asiatic fleet. In regard to Lieut, Gilmore and the members of the crew of the Yorktown who were captured by the Filipino insurgents at Baler while endeavoring to take relief to the imprisoned Spanlards at that place The following is the text of Capt. Bark

"MANILA, May 31, 1899

"Secretacy of the Navy, Washington: Escaped Spanish prisoner reports seeing Gilmore and some sallors well. Gilmore allowed horse. "BARKER." Great relief is expressed over the information that the American prisoners are well, and are not being subjected to unnecessary hardships. The fact that Lieut, Gilmore has the use of a horse is accorded. Gilmore has the use of a horse is accepted as an indication that he is allowed a fair share of freedom within the insurgent lines and is not pluing away in a dungeon. That fact is also taken to mean that he has also given his word not to abuse their conf a horse without some such assur-

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

ance of that character.

Gen. Otis Reports Wounds to Soldiers in the Philippines.

Gen. Otis, at Manila, cabled the following list of additional casualties among the troops in the Philippines to the War Department today: Wourded-ith Cavalry, May 2: E. Private

James Thorson, leg. slight. 17th Infantry, 17th, A. Private Homer A. Hall, eye, slight. 224 Infantry, 18th, C, Private Chas. 1. Dieded, breast, slight. 51st Iowa, 27th, M. Private Jas. J. Markey, leg. moderate 3d Infantry, C. Private Charles Gamble, head, severe, Stanley Anderson, thigh, se-vere, 4th Infantry, 27th, A. Private Excelsior H. Wiedberg, arm, slight

MERRITT TAKES CHARGE JULY 1. No Immediate Change in the Wash-

ington Post Office. There will be no change in the Washington post office until July 1. The third assistant postmaster general will not be ready to turn over his office until that time, and his successor, Mr. E. C. Madden, will not arrive in Washington until the latter part of June.

The work in the Washington office go uninterruptedly along, Postmaster Willett, in the meantime, closing his ac and preparing to turn over his office at the

Local Pensions.

Pensions were granted today to the fol lowing residents of the District of Colum-bia: Nimrod G. Ferguson, \$6; Harry F. Smith, increase, \$18 to \$24.

BOAT WAS BECALMED FORCE OF GEN. OTIS ANTI-BRYANITE PLAN FOG AIDED THEIR ESCAPE "CANNOT CATCH HIM" MAY ALL BE A HOAX THE WATER SUPPLY

Will Need.

Monadnock Sent Rescuing Party, Secretary Alger Confers With A Surprise to Be Sprung at the the President.

REBELS SHOOTING PACIFICOS VOLUNTEERS ARE READY

be made. Up to this time all the talk on that subject has been constituted largely of gossip, based on suggestions made to the President and to the War Department. The President has all along been disposed to give Gen. Otis full reign and to abide by

secretary Aiger added further that, in-cluding the troops now under orders and the 19th Infantry, which was delayed at Pence by the stranding of the transport Meade, Gen. Otis would have 25,000 regulars at his command.

Call Depends on Gen. Otis.

necessary. Without this opinion from Gen. Otis no more troops will be called for. The President remarked that if a call for troops is promulgated, he is sure that they can be quickly raised. The governors of a num-ber of states have written the President that many of the Spanish war volunteers desire to enlist for Service in the Philip-pines, in addition to many ambitious young men who were not in the last war.

Governor Otero of New Mexico talked with the President this morning about calling for additional troops. Governor Otera told the President that New Mexico is ready to furnish a regiment at a moment's notice. Four companies of Roosevelt's Rough Riders were from New Mexico, and every man of them wants to re-enlist for the Philippines. Capt. Luna, who commanded Troop F in the fighting Santiago, telegraphed Governor mpany ready for service in twelve hours aptain Luna was one of the men wounded at Santiago, and was reported ready. Be-sides these veterans, the mustered out members of the 1st Territorial Regiment clamoring for service. Ex-Governor

Otis says he wants many additional troops a call may be issued soon, as it will take some time to organize the regiments and get them ready for the Philippines.

NOTICE GIVEN TO SWITZERLAND. Articles of the Treaty of 1850 to Be

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31.-The United States government has given notice of the termination of articles eight and twelve of the commercial treaty of 1850, and the federal council has decided to accept the situation. The articles will remain in force

The particular articles of the treaty of Isso, which are terminated, are what are known as "the most favored nation arti-In case of the Swiss treaty the United States government went to a length never before nor since indulged in in the concession toward Switzerprobably in some measure influenced by sentimental regard for the little sister

and by its terms the latter is bound enjoyed by Switzerland. The latest effect this sweeping concession was to yield Switzerland for her wines principally the advantages in the matter of importion into the United States which France d purchased at considerable cost in her

eciprocity treaty with us. This was a source of complaint and preatened to injuriously affect negotiations or other reciprocity arrangements, so that he State Department was obliged to take teps at the instance of Mr. Kasson, special

Naturally the Swiss government resisted this movement vigorously, and for a time it appeared that the whole treaty would ost, for our government was obliged to to the extreme length of giving noti the abrogation of the entire treaty. But appears that the Swiss government has insented to avoid this sacrifice and to re while consenting to the excision of objectionable ones. The latter will usual "most favored nations" stipula-

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER RETURNS.

Samuel Findley Arrested as He Cam-Ashore at New York. ley, the tax collector of San Luis Obispo county. Cal., from where he disappeared on November 19, 1898, with, it is claimed from \$12,000 to \$15,000 of the county's money, arrived in New York today from Lima, Peru, on the steamship Advance, ac-Fidelity and Deposit Company of Mary-

As he landed he was arrested at the request of the California authorities, and will be held for requisition papers. Findley was traced to the City of Mexico, to Vera Cruz, thence to the Isthmus of Panama and from there to Lima. On account of there being no treaty Findley could not be extradited, but on \$6,000 which he had on deposit in a Lima bank being attached for the Fidelity and Deposit Company, Findley returned voluntarily rather than be left penniless in South America.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31 .- The third

annual convention of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League convened at Macauley's

as a Candidate.

THEY WERE SAILING NEAR SHORE CALL FOR TROOPS DEPENDS ON HIM DELEGATES TO BE UNINSTRUCTED

Last Moment.

PROMINENT MEN WORKING

The anti-Bryan forces, both within the party and among the Palmer and Buckner people, are doing some very active secret work, which has at last attracted the attenpresent centering around Gorman as a possible candidate, but when the proper time some other if one can be found more available for their purposes. There has been some vague talk about Gorman for a long time, but until recently there have been no well-matured plans resting definitely upon solute control of the democratic organiza-tion and all those who have any authority are working in harmony with the acknowledged aim of compelling the party to again nominate Bryan and re-enact the Chicago platform. Their control of the party machinery is so complete and they are so alive to the work before them that it is not easy to conceive how they can be thwarted.

To Take Bryanites by Surprise.

But that the anti-Bryan element have opes of success is evident from the attention they are giving to the work. Such is the condition of the party the sound money men being at an additional disadvantage on account of so many of them having got out-side the party, that their efforts have to be by indirective. by indirection and under cover to a very great extent. Their plan contemplates taking the Bryan people by surprise at the last minute and securing the election of a last minute and securing the election of a lot of delegates who are not very weil known, and whose course at the national convention is likely to be different from what might be expected by the Bryan people. ple. It is discovered, moreover, that in this plan they are winning the sympathy and of some men prominent enough n the Bryan ranks in some localities to orin the Bryan ranks in some localities to ora-dinarily be beyond the suspicion of Bryan's friends. It is understood that they have made some inroads upon Bryan's forces both in the south and west, among men who, having always been known as silver men, are nevertheless dissatisfied that what they conceive to be a prospect of suc-cess at the next election should be sacri-ficed to a sentiment and a single man. These men are willing to assist to the ex-tent of contriving to have delegates sent tent of contriving to have delegates sent to the national convention from their re-spective states uninstructed. There will be a general fight all along the line against instructing delegates, and it is counted on as reliable that practically all uninstructed delegates will, when it comes to the wilas rehable that practically all uninstructed delegates will, when it comes to the rub, vote against both Bryan and the Chicago platform. In the south special efforts are being made to secure uninstructed delegations from Georgia and Alabama, and it is producted that in both states these efforts are forts have the assistance of men of more than ordinary influence in the party, and powerful influences are at work.

Mr. Bankhead's Position. Bankhead of Alabama, one of the ablest lemocrats in the House of Representatives, well-known as a silver man and a candidate for the minority nomination for Speaker and who is supported for that position by Mr. Bailey of Texas, has expressed himself in favor of an uninstructed delegation from Alabama, and given voice to some doubt about the Chicago platform. It is believed that he has come to regard the Chicago platform as somewhat of a handicap, and that he would like to see al democrats "get together" even if it re quired a compromise both as to platforn and candidate. This is peculiarly signifi-cant in view of Mr. Bankhead's promi-nence and the fact that no one has ever questioned his being a silver man. Meyers of Louisiana refers in an interview to the Chicago platform as a handleap. Not long ago Senator Bacon of Georgia was quoted as expressing doubt about the Georgia delegation being for the Chicago platform and Bryan. It is said that a reculiar situation and Bryan. It is said that a peculiar situ-ation exists among the democrats in Ohio also, and the suspicion is expressed that McLean's friends are planning to so ma-nipulate the primaries in that state as to get a delegation which will dump Bryar and it is suspected that McLean migh make friends form element if it opened to him the pros pect of getting the nomination him either in the place of Mr. Bryan or for Vice President. It is not believed that an effort will be made in any of the southern or western states to select a delegation avowedly opposed to Bryan or to the old platform, but the aim will be directed ex clusively to the selection of men of no especial prominence and to having the delegations go uninstructed.

The light between the two elements from the first will be over the question of in-structions and as a general rule those opposing instructions will disavow opposition to Bryan or the platform and base their opposition to instructions on the ground that instructions are unnecessary and th method undemocratic. They will insist that the national convention should be free, and that the delegates should not be sent there with their work already cut out for the with no option themselves in the matter. Along this line the anti-Bryan people figure out where they can secure votes enough to seriously interfere with the plans of Mr. Bryan, if not to defeat him. They

of the two-third rule. Anti-Bryan Estimates.

Vermont...... Connecticut..... in this column, because it is felt that the Bryan machinery is too well organized as far as the delegates go in those two of the

delegates are counted on: Alabama..... California..... Illinols..... Indiana..... Michigan..... 28 Ohlo.. West Virginia.

are not confining their efforts to the states. They are planning for an effort in

Attempt to Capture a Band of Filipinos

-Gallantry of Men of Col. Stotsenburg's Regiment.

The War Department today made public another of the mail reports from the Philippines, this time from the late Colonel Stotsenberg and other officers of the Nebraska and Wyoming regiments, which participated in the action of February 22, when a party of about 200 Filipinos were surrounded inside the American lines near the waterworks, and but for the dense fog prevailing at the time would have doubtless been captured or destroyed. As it was the Filipinos managed to escape across the river, after being badly cut up, and several of the 1st Nebraska men came in for mention for distinguished gallantry in protecting a party of litter bearers, who were fired upon by the natives while carrying vound-ed to the rear.

The insurgents had been concealed in the

The insurgents had been concealed in the bamboo south of the waterworks for two days, evidently meditating a demonstration against our thin line along that road. Col. Stotsenburg, with the 1st Nebraska, and Major Foote, with the 1st Battallon of the Wyoming Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Black of the 1st North Dakota Infantry, in charge of the ambulances, were detailed to surround the party and, if possible, to capture or destroy them. The movement began before daybreak, with the intention of cutting the insurgents off from the Pasig cutting the insurgents off from the Pasig river and forcing them toward Guadaloupe, where the Wyoming Volunteeers were wait ing to attend to them. The insurgents, however, changed their position during the night, and what with the handicap of bamboo thickets and a heavy early morning fog, they managed to find an opening in the American line and slipped through to the river, which they managed to cross, although under a heavy fire and suffering severe loss. General Hale reported that while the movement had been unsuccessful. the movement had been unsuccessful as to the destruction of the band

region was thereafter free from all further annoyance by the natives. Colonel Stotsenburg reported that he ran Colonel Stotsenburg reported that he ran into a strong force of the enemy while trying to get into their rear, and when the fog lifted he found himself and party within 200 yards of them across a ploughed field and exposed to a heavy Mauser fire. The insurgents started to charge, but two volicys from the Nebraskans convinced them that they had enough, and they disappeared precipitately toward the Santalon river. The Nebraskans did not lose a man in this encounter.

Gallantry of 1st Nebraska Men. Capt. Black of the Ambulance Corps sub-

nits a report of the courage displayed by the hospital men and a few of the Nebras ka regiment, who were attacked by a superior force while conveying the wounded o the rear. Capt. Black says that the atacking force of Filipinos numbered over liteen and were dressed in the white cos-ume of the so-called "Amigos." They adtume of the so-called "Amigos." They advanced from a bamboo thicket on the litter bearers and opened fire at 150 yerds. The hospital men were only three in number and were assisted by eight enlisted men of the Nebraska regiment. There was no way out except in the direct line of fire over an open rice field 250 yards before cover could be reached. The eight enlisted men were ordered to lie down and hold the natives in check while the little. the litter hearars were sent eross the field at double time. They sucessfully warded off the attack. coming in iemselves later under a terrifié fire from the natives, who were within sever ,-five yards of them at that time. Capt. Black

"I would respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration the following men Privates Coleman, Dallery and Carter, Hospital Corps, and Sergeant Hedgecock, Com-pany H. Sergeant Thomas, Company K; Privates Bates, McIlnay, Tucker, Grayson and Boyle, all of D company, and Private Brown of H company, all of the 1st Ne-brosker.

raska." Scheme to Relieve an Outnost.

Another report consisted of a number of nessages between Col. Stotsenburg and headquarters regarding the threatened demonstration of Filipinos along the Mariquina The threatened attack evidently "threw a scare" into the outpost. Prepaations were made to repulse it, and two Nordenfeldts ordered up to support the infantry. Affairs still remained threatening in that section next day, and the followin extract from one of Gen. Hale's dispatche headquarters shows the dry humor with which such events were regarded and the thoroughly business-like methods followed

dling with them: "While this demonstration did not result seriously," says Gen. Hale, "the insurgents probably will armey this outpost frequently n the same manner, and it is desirable t stop it without having to turn out the force at night whenever they attempt it. I there fore told Col. Stotsenburg, with the consent of the division commander, that whenever the insurgents make any demonstrations against the Mariquina outposts he can throw a few shrapnel into Mariquina around the insurgent headquarters, which are visible from our battery. It is hoped hat the insurgents will notice the coinci lence of events and cease these demonstra

INJURIES TO THE BROOKLYN. May Be Such as to Keep Her in Dry Dock Many Weeks.

The Navy Department has received the ollowing telegram from Captain Jewell, he commander of the Brooklyn, relative to the accident sustained by that ship yesterday:

"NEW YORK, May 30.

"In rounding the Battery this ship touched bottom. Damage does not appear severe, but sufficiently serious to require examination at the navy yard. Some frames bent and rivets leaking. Will return to the navy yard unless otherwise ordered."

The department immediately ordered the ship back to the yard and directed that a thorough examination be made of

thorough examination be made of her bottom. It is feared that the Brooklyn will
at now be laid up in drydock for many weeks.
as the nature of the repairs in such cases
makes rapid work impossible.
The fact that the Brooklyn touched about
the same place that the Massachusetts did
some months ago revived the talk at the
Navy Department about the existence of
an uncharted wreck somewhere thereabouts.
Should such a wreck be discovered it would. an uncharted wreck somewhere thereadouts. Should such a wreck be discovered it would, of course, relieve the officers of the Brooklyn of blame, but it is noticed that Captain Jewell remarks that his ship touched the bottom and mentions no sunken obstruction, as he would have done had he known of

uch a thing.

It is possible that the examination to be made under the orders of the department of the condition of the Brooklyn may dem at once that a wreck was struck; therwise there will be a court of inquiry.

Pension to Mrs. Flagler. An original pension of \$30 a month was granted today to Mary M. F. Flagler, widow, of Gen. Flagler.

Receipts in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn received today by cable from Manila the total receipts for the Month of May from all sources from the ports of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu. They are: Manila, \$501,775.80; nearly every state in the Union to prevent instructions.

The democratic national convention consists of 930 delegates. The anti-Bryan people expect more than half of them to be uninstructed, and believe that they can absolutely control nearly 400, if their plans do not miscarry. Hotlo, \$88,200; Cebu, \$59,400. Total, \$649,-

What Henderson's Friends Say of Peculiar Suggestion of M. Manau in Effect of the Use of the Great His Speakership Race.

WHERE THEY COUNT ON GETTING VOTES | DREYFUS, INNOCENT BUTT OF JOKE | REPORTS OF ENGINEER OFFICERS

Boom is Premature.

General Henderson's friends say that he has a lead in the speakership contest that will not admit of any one catching him. One of the shrewdest men in the House told a Star reporter today, that basing his opinion on information he had as to the disposition of delegations, he thought already enough members of the House had decided to support Henderson to insure his election. The action of the Wisconsin delegation is expected to be followed by Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. The Henderson people regard all these delegations as certain. They have also good reasons to count on the ultimate support of the entire Pennsylvania delegation, a large slice of the New England contingent and a majority of the votes from the south.

General Henderson's friends feel so confident that they think his nomination will be generally conceded before the caucus

Declare the Boom Premature, The friends of other candidates say that

the Henderson boom has started too early to last, but the conditions of the contest are such as to disarrange such a calculation. A considerable number of members who are not counted for Henderson are not attached to any candidate, and his great lead is likely to draw many of these to him instead of driving them to any of the other candidates.

There is no feeling against Henderson anywhere, and his prespect of election is not apt to excite apprehension except among the pledged friends of other candidates. Those who are not pledged are not likely to be turned against him by a fear that he may be elected.

After discounting the claims of his friends it is still avident that Handerson is

friends it is still evident that Henderson is making a remarkably strong canvass, and that the character of men who are working for him in several strong delegations gives him a great advantage in the contest.

COUNTERFEITING SILVER DOLLARS, Director Roberts Does Not Think It

Has Reached Large Proportions. A dispatch from San Francisco this morning, stating that California, with the entire cast, is being flooded with dangerous counterfelt silver dollars, is attracting attention here. Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, in speaking of the general question of counterfeiting silver dollars, said: "It is, of course, much easier to counterfelt a silver lively discussion is anticipated. dollar than a silver certificate. In the latthe quality of the namer is one great protection to the government, while in the case of coin it is perfectly easy for an out-sider to make a chemical analysis and so fix up the same kind of an ailoy. The chief protection to the government comes from the fact that it requires a large and expensive plant to make silver dollars, and such an establishment it is pretty difficult to hide. It is not like making whisky in the mountains with a brass kettle. Still, the question of silver dollar counterfeits is a serious one. It is rather doubtful if Congress is acting wisely in continuing to en-courage the use of the silver coin itself. Our laws have been framed on the theory that it was much more desirable to hav the coin in circulation than the certificates, and so every year large sums of money are expended in the transportation of silver free of charge from the treasury to distant Unquestionably this encourages

counterfeiting.

"There is much difference of opinion as to the number of counterfeit silver dollars in circulation. Some people maintain that the number is much larger than the govern-ment realizes, while others-and I am one of them-do not think the business has reached large proportions."

At the secret service bureau there was a

disinclination this morning to say anything about the California counterfeiting more than such reports were always exaggerated.

DESIGNS ON STAMPED ENVELOPES. The Contractors Fail to Get a Good Die of Grant's Head. When the present stamped envelope con

tract was entered into orders were given to make new dies for the several denominations, and these were introduced into use on the 1st of January last. The new heads of Franklin and of Washington on the one and two-cent stamped envelopes were satisfactory; but those of Lincoln and Grant on the 4 and 5-cent envelopes were neither artistic nor good portraits, and consequently the Post Office Department has en-deavored to get others that would be unobjectionable. As yet the stamped envelope contractors have not succeeded in making an acceptable die of Grant, but they have made a fairly good one of Lincoln, and have begun making envelopes bearing stamps of the 4-cent denomination impressed from this new die. The new stamp does not differ from the old one except in the head upon it. This is larger than the old one, is more artistic and is a better portrait of Lincoln

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The New Orleans arrived at Pensacola The Prairie has arrived at Southport, with the returning North Carolina Naval Militia aboard. The Nashville has arrived at Natchez, Miss. The Yosemite sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for Port Said, en route to Guam, carrying Governor Leary. The Potomac has sailed from Portsmouth for Boston. The Amphitrite sailed yesterday from Norfolk for League Island, to undergo some repairs. The Abarenda has arrived at Montevideo, on her way to Samoa by way of the Straits of Magellan. The Chicago has arrived at Aden, from which point she will cruise down the east coast of Africa as far as the Cape of Good Hope The Marblehe and then cross to Brazil. has sailed from Rio to Montevideo, on her way to the Pacific station. The Annapolts has been turned over to the Naval Academy as a practice ship. The Marietta has been ordered from Norfolk and thence to Boston, where she will be repaired.

Soldiers' Deaths in Cuba.

General Brooke, at Havana, reports the following deaths among troops in Cuba: Private Monroe Whitlock, hospital corps, typhoid; Private Edward A. Wilson, H. 7th Cavalry, typhoid; Trumpeter Edward L. Green, L. 10th Cavalry, drowned.

Personal Mention. Representative Mercer of Nicaragua, who has been in the city for a short time, will

leave for Omaha this evening. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warner leave tomorrow for Atlantic City. Later in the season they will go to the coast of Maine Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hesse of Capitol Fill salled from Baltimore today for a trip abroad. They will visit Germany, France and Italy, and will return about October.

Dreyfus Case.

Opponents Declare That His Count Esterhazy's Authorship of Attempt of the Government to Bordereau Seems Established.

AN UNDOUBTED ADVANTAGE THE QUESTION OF TREASON

PARIS, May 31.-The vicinity of the palace of justice was almost deserted today when the court of cassation resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus trial. Many of the public seats in the court were

M. Manau, the procurator-general, continued his speech, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court. He contended that Maj. Count Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau which has figured so prominently in the case, and not Dreyfus. In the course of his remarks he said that whoever was guilty, somebody had committed the crime of treason. Esterhazy, however, he pointed out, having been acquitted of the authorship of the bordereau, cannot again be prosecuted on this ground even if he were a hundred times guilty.

May Have Been a Hoax. Later M. Manau said:

"What proof exists that there has been an act of treason of a nature tending to compromise the security of the state? Are we not, perhaps, in the presence of a number of unimportant documents, as Gen. Mercier thought, and consequently in the presence of a mysterious hoax, an audaclous piece of swindling perpetrated by the author of the bordereau upon his foreign correspondent? This is a terrible ques-tion, and one which involves the most painful presumption—that of the martyriom of the man whose int tablished by several new facts."

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS. Hundreds of Delegates Present From Far Western States.

WICHITA, Kan., May 31.-The Trans Mississippi congress opened today with hundreds of delegates present from the states west of the Mississippl river. Governor Stanley of Kansas and Mayor Ross of Wichita welcomed the delegates and responses were made by Governors Sayers or

Texas and Murphy of Arizona. Hugh Craig of San Francisco, president of the congress, wired today that he could not attend, and the sessions were presided over by E. N. Moss of Great Bend, Kan, The subjects of territorial expansion and an American merchant marine will receive much attention from the congress, and a

VOLUNTEERS MUSTERED Fifth U.S. Volunteers Leave the Serv-

ice at Camp Meade. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31.-The 5th Inited States Volunteer Infantry was musered out today at Camp Meade. The reginent entered the United States service on July 13, 1898, and reached Santiago on August 13. Three weeks ago the regiment came to Camp Meade, and it has been there ever since. Thirty-eight members of the command, all enlisted men, died of disease since it was mustered in, two of the deaths occurring at the present rendezvous Col. Robert H. Sargent was presented with saber last evening by the officers of the regiment.

GEN. WOOD IN HAVANA.

He Will Participate in a Conference of Generals There. HAVANA, May 31, 10:30 a.m.-General Leonard Wood, governor of the Depart-

to participate in a conference, which is to take place tomorrow between Governor General Brooke and the other generals. E. Roberts, the chief engineer of the eamer Iris of Boston, was asphyxiated

ment of Santiago de Cuba, has arrived here

by carbonic acid gas while cleaning her

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS TO MEET, Call for State Convention to Convene

boilers.

on June 14. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.-Chairman Murray Vandiver of the democratic state committee today issued a call for a meeting of that body on Wednesday, June 14, at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore. At the same time Mr. Vandiver will invite leading democrats from all sections of the state to be rpesent at the meeting to confer with the committee, among whom will be ex-Senator Gorman. While the meeting will be held for the purpose of fixing the date for the state convention, it is already generally understood that the convention will meet August 2, although a considerable number of leading democrats desire a

later date. The republican state committee will meet here next Wednesday at noon, at which time the date for the state convention of that party will be settled. The supposition is that the time will be fixed for September. At the present time it is believed amon: the best informed politicians here that Governor Lowndes will be renominated by the republicans and that Representative elect John Walter Smith of the first con-gressional district will be the democratic candidate for governor.

JAMAICA WANTS RECIPROCITY. Delegation Coming Here to Secur Favorable Trade Relations.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.-The legisature has decided to immediately send a delegation to Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. But, in view of the caution of the minister of the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that probably the American conditions will involve a loss of revenue which it is impossible the colony could equalize from other sources, the representative have also accepted the principle of the gov ernment's alternate scheme for promoting closer trade relations with Canada by creating agencies and subsidizing steam the first steps toward incorporation into the dominion, should the efforts to secure American reciprocity fail. Public feeling strongly prefers reciprocity with the United States, but the representa-

The governor, Sir Augustus W. L. Hem ming, concedes that reciprocity is preferable, if practicable,

reach an agreement in this direction, has

Steamship Arrivals. At New York-Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton: Noordland, from Antwerp.

umns of so many newspapers,

IN GOOD COMPANY,

many thousands of dollars are re-

jected by The Star in the effort

to keep its advertising columns

The decent advertiser is not

obliged to associate in The Star's

columns with the fake massage and fortune-telling establishments, abortionists, improper per-

sonals and secret disease advertisements that disgrace the col-

clean and unobjectionable.

Advertisements amounting to

Falls Water Rights.

Acquire All Territory.

COLONEL MILLER'S OPINION

The report that the new electric rathroad syndicate which has succeeded to the private water rights at the Great Falls of the Potomac proposes to utilize them for generating electric power brings up again the question of the government's proposed acquisition of all the water rights at that

If this corporation, successor of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, which has lain dormant so many years waiting for the government to move, means to begin active operations the case will be presented to Congress in a new light. If the company proposes to utilize all its water power it will necessitate the construction of another dam at Great Falls, and this will raise the question whether such construction would interfere with future increase of Washington's water supply.

One result might be the enactment of

legislation by Congress for the acquisition of all the rights for the government, by the power of eminent domain. Such a proposi-tion is by no means a new one, but, on that contrary, has been urged for several years, Ethough Congress has failed to adopt it up

Efforts in Congress.

In the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses the question of acquiring for the United States all the water rights at the Great Falls of the Potomac was made the subject of exhaustive research and study. Reports were made by Captain Burr, Colonel George H. Elliott, General Casey and Captain Gaillard, United States engineers, all of whom had been in charge of the water works of the District. Bills passed one house of Congress or the other from time to time, but no final action was taken.

In the Fifty-lifth Congress the subject came up again. Senator Proctor, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill January 20, 1898, to acquire the water rights for the United States. It the water rights for the United States. It passed the Senate February 15, and went to the House, where it was referred to the District committee. May 19 following a substitute for the Senate bill was reported and placed upon the calendar.

It was brought up in the House, as in committee of the whole, December 12, and deleted at least 15 Strang consolition.

debated at length. Strong opposition was developed to the bill, and as the day dragged on the attendance in the House dimin-ished, many of the friends of the bill being absent when a vote was reached. Dockery of Missouri brought a considera-tion of the bill to an end by moving to strike out the enacting clause. This wagreed to in committee of the whole by vote of 73 to 18, and when the committee rose the House sustained the action. Thus

ended the efforts at the last session of Congress to pass the bill. It is considered certain, however, that gress. So many reports have been made upon the desirability of the government obtaining the water rights, and such Increasing interest has been manifested in Congress, that it is deemed unlikely that the project will be abandoned.

Senator Proctor's Report.

Senator Proctor's report, made to the last Congress upon a bill to acquire for the government the water rights at Great Falls, set forth in detail the reasons for the proposed action. That report said, in

part: "There can be no question of greater importance to the people of any large city than that of securing a sufficient supply of water, pure in quality and with a reserve in quantity ample for the demands of the future. Here it is not merely a local question, but one of importance to the whole country as well. Washington is the tem-porary residence of thousands, and is visited annually by millions, coming from all parts of the country. The United States owns a large share of the property. The public buildings, parks and grounds, as a whole, are the finest in the world. The demand for new buildings and other immand for new buildings and other im-provements will be frequent and impera-tive, as the machinery of government must continually and steadily increase with the increase of population of the whole coun-try. Whatever concerns the welfare of this city, therefore, will become more and more of general interest.

more of general interest.

Water Supply Insufficient.

"The present supply of water is not sufficient in quantity or force for present needs; some action must, therefore, be taken at once. The situation is so fully stated in the able report of Col. Elliot of the corps of engineers, who is now in local charge the aqueduct and water supply, that little need be said in way of detail. The riparian need be said in way of detail and water rights at Great Falls are now owned by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, the Chesapeak and Ohlo Canal Company and the United States. The extent of the government's present interest is in dispute. The main question presenting itself to the committee is whether to recommend the taking, under the right of emi-nent domain, of a supply for ordinary purposes sufficient for many years to come whether to acquire at once all the rights to the water at that point, settle the existing differences and all danger of future controversies about title, and end forever any langer of a short supply and the continual "If an individual or a business corpora-tion was in the precise situation of the government, owning a part of the water government, owhing a part of the water rights, under the necessity of adding thereto at once, and with the certainty of needing further additions from time to time, there can be no doubt that the party would seek, as a matter of prudence and common business foresight, to acquire the entire water right before extensive improvements were made by the other owners which would greatly enhance the cost. And in this case what would be good policy for an individual or private corporation would be the more so for the government by read son of the certainty of continuing and increasing requirements. The supply, to be sure, is much larger than will be needed for aqueduct purposes, so far as can be foreseen, but even for this purpose alone your committee believe that it would be wise to control it all."

Contingency of Entanglements. The committee also took into consideration the question of possible future entanglements with private corporations and upon this point the report said!

"If the government is ever to acquire control it should be done before any outlay is made by the other owners. Such outlay must be to them a questionable investment, in view of the fact that the government is tives, realizing the possibility of failure to sure to require an increased supply from time to time in the future, thus endanger-ing the business of the power company and destroying or greatly lessening the value of their improvements, with the risk that they may not be sufficiently recompensed. "Your committee are therefore of the opinion that all of the water and riparian rights at Great Falis necessary for the control and use of the entire power should be acquired at this time; that it will be a wise

decided to provide an alternate scheme is accordance with the government's sugges economy to do so; that ownership in part

Details of Capture of Two American Has Not Said How Many Men He Effort to Overthrow the Nebraskan

Secretary Alger had a long interview with the President today regarding the situation officers of the United States hospital ship in the Philippines and the question of more troops for the islands. At its conclusion The Relief lies in the harbor in front of this | Secretary Alger said that there is no truth in a story that Gen. Otis has cabled that he will need 30,000 soldiers. Secretary Alger said that Gen. Otis has been notified from time to time that all the troops he considered necessary would be supplied. To these notifications no definite reply has been received. The Secretary made the important announcement, however, that to forever settle the question of whether a larger force will be necessary he this morning cabled Gen. Otis to notify the War Department as to the force he thinks will be needed when the campaign is again resumed with activity. Gen. Otis' answer will determine whether a call for more troops will

he commander's views. Secretary Alger added further that. In-

To a congressional caller this morning the President imparted practically the same information as that made public by Secretary Alger. He said that there is no intention of increasing the force in the Philippines unless General Otis thinks it

Secretary Alger intimated that if General

Terminated.

until March 23 next.

The language of the articles is therefore

potentiary, to have these articles abro-

NEW YORK, May 31.-Samuel M. Findcompanied by a detective acting for the

Ohio Valley Bimetallie League.

Theater this afternoon. After a warm welcome had been extended the delegates by Mayor Weaver, Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington, Ky., president of the loague, called the convention to order.

tion of Bryan's friends. Their efforts are at comes they are ready to turn from him to him as a candidate. Little by little the matter has developed and here and there been revealed, until the character of work being done has come to be pretty well un-derstood. The Bryan people now have ab-

expect to control at least more than a third of the delegates, so that Bryan's nom-ination can be secured only by the repeal

They count the following absolutely certain anti-Bryan votes: New York... isconsin..... Delaware.... New Hampshire..... Rhode Island.....

eastern states From the following states uninstructed

succeed in having so many uninstructed they are confident that they can control enough of them one way or another to break up the Bryan combination. But they nearly every state in the Union to prevent Reports of Fighting on Luzon Island